EXECUTION IN NEW JERSEY.

James Glennon Hanged at Elizabeth for the Murder of His Wife.

His Confession and Speech at the Gallows.

INTERESTING SCENES AT THE SCAFFOLD.

this wife, Mary Elizabeth, at the February term of the Court of Over and Terminer, at Elizabeth, N. J., suffered the extreme penalty of the law yesterday, by hanging. The culprit was remarkably firm and self-possessed up to the last moment, and by his conduct elicited the sympa-

THE MURDER.

The intrice of which Gienna was convicted was con-mitted just one year ago yesterday, so that he suffered the extreme penalty of the law on the first anniversary of his crime. He was living with his wife in the third story of a tenement house in Morris avenue, and was em-ployed as a laborer on the New Jersey Railroad. On the morning of the murder he arose quite early and went to work. He returned about the collect, and had ork. He returned about nine o'clock, and had ome trouble with his wife. Leaving the house, he did of return until twelve o'clock, when, finding no dinner and his wife in a state of drunkenness, he became erated, and beat her to such an extent that she vered by a man named Budd, who, on entering non's apartments, found the deceased lying with her across a cradle, in which there was an infant a few ns old. The prisoner was sitting on a chair in the and, in explanation of the affair, stated that deceased had fallen on the cradle and killed herself. Mr. Budd suggested the propriety of sending for a doctor, but Glennon scouted at the idea, and said his wife was only fit to die in a ditch, or words to that effect. He was promptly arrested and sugsequently indicted for murder. Upon the trial it was there being fluger marks upon the neck, the theory of been choked to death. The defence set up was death was really caused by intemperance, not by any injury received at the hands the prisoner. It was shown that deceased nally intoxicated and that on the day of death she drank a quart of rum. The counsel for the accused orged that in any case the jury could only convict of manslaughter, but the appeal on behalf of his client was in vain. Glennon was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to death despite all his lawyer's efforts to the contrary. An effort was then made to obtain a commutation of the sentence from the Court of Pardons, but that body refused to inter-fere, and it was decided that the law must take its course.

SYMPATHY FOR THE PRISONER .. EThe prisoner had been in the employment of the New Jersey Railroad Company for several years, and previous to the murder enjoyed an excellent character for in dustry and sobriety. The Superintendent of the road, Mr. Woodruff, who seemed to take quite an interest in the fact there was considerable sympathy for the prisoner, and the many and frequent visits made by his friends showed how deeply they were interested in his fate.

THE DAY BEFORE THE EXECUTION itprit was visited by his father and some distant res, who conversed with him for several hours and to cheer him up. Giennon was quite caim, and ed his visitors with unusual self-possession. He that he was prepared to die, but thought it was hard to die for a crime of which he did not behave if and the contraction of the contraction of the contraction.

r hard to die for a crime of which he did not behimself guilty.

the Rev. Mr. Clark, of St. John's church, the prisconfessea that he might have been guilty of manhier, but not of murder. He stated that being exrated by the drunken condition of his wife he struck,
single blow in the neck, which knocked her over
to cradle, where she was found dead by Mr. Budd,
sviously alluded to. He disclaimed any idea of killing
and denied in to that he used any means of stranson whatever, and concluded his confession by saying
he firmly believed death was caused more by internce than violence. He expressed himself quite
tent for what had occurred, and expressed the hope
God had already forgiven him for what he had done,
somen slept poorly on Wednesday night, but his
title was as good as ever. Indeed the warden of the
n declared that the condemned never took his meals
a heartier relish than he did during the last few
of his existence.

days of his existence.

THE MORNING OF THE EXECUTION
was spent by the condemned in receiving and taking
leave of his friends for the last time. He was attired in
a neat suit of black clothes, and occupied a chair outside
of his cell door, so that he might more easily converse
with his friends. Among those who called upon him
was a girl, about eighteen years of age, whom he
introduced to the warden as his niece. The
girl seemed much afflicted at the awful situation of her uncle, and wept continually during
the interview. The poor creature remained with
the condemned for several hours, and only left him
when it was necessary for the executioner to enter and
make arrangements for the approaching tragedy. Mr.

perfect monchance.

THE CHILD OF THE CONDRENED.

A boy, shout three and a haif years of age, was the object of great solicitude on the part of the unhappy man. He seemed particularly anxious that the child should be properly educated, and piaced in such a situation that is might never hear anything of the tragic end of its parents. He seemed much affected and urged Father Hennessy, his sprittual adviser, to do all in also power for the welfare of the lattic orphan. The clergy-man promused that he would faithfully attend to the request, and received a paper of guardianship from the prisoner so that he might take legal possession of the child.

child.

THE SCAFFOLD.

The scaffold was an importation from Newark, where it has been used on a number of similar occasions. It was erected on the ground floor of the prison, and was entirely excluded from outside view. The prisoners in the ceits facing the gallows were removed to another part of the jail, where they were excluded from all view of the preparations.

for as occasion of that kind.

**RING LEAVE OF HIS PELLOW PRISONERS.

At eleven o'clock Glennen expressed a desire to take leave of his fellow prisoners, some of whom he had been associated with for nearly a year. The warden cheerfully granted the request, and conducted the condemned through all the cells. He grasped each of them by the hand, and in an affectionate manner bid them a last farewell. He went through this orders with an elastic sele, as though nothing unusual was about to happen. The prisoners were quite affected, some of them shedding tease as they shook hands with the unfortunate man, and others urging him to be of good cheer and keep up his apriris to the last. It was curious to see how much interest they took in the fate of the culpit, and how fervently they prayed for his salvation after he took his freeds as were in attendance, and this consense.

death warrant, at the conclusion of which he asked the prisoner it he had anything to say. I denone replied: Yes, if have something to say. I was accoused and convicted of murder in the first degree, of which I was not guity. I did not intend to kill my wife, and only struck her a blow. She was drunk at the time, and fell with her meck across the cradle, where she was found cad. I wish to say that I die a true Catholic, and I want those who are left behind me to do the same. ty Sheriff-Is that all, culprit? Yes, sir, that

beputy Sheriff—Is that all, culprit? Yes, sir, that is all.

The clergyman then advanced, and handing a crucifix to the culprit, again offered up a short prayer in his behalf. Glennon then shook hands with the judier, the warden of the prison and other officials who had been attentive to him during his incarceration, and then, turning to the sheriff, signified his readiness to die.

The deputy sheriff then advanced to the prisoner's side, and, pulting the cap over his face, addressed the crowd as follows:—

And now, good citizens of New Jersey, the sheriff of this county is about to carry out the order of the Court, as embraced in the warrant I have just read. The sentence of the Court (turning to the culprit) is that you, James Glennon, be hanged by the neck until you are dead. May God have mercy on your soul.

With the last words of the deputy came the signal for the executioner, the axe fell, and the body of the culprit was daugling in the air. A few brief struggles, and all was over.

Glennon maintained his self-possession to the last, and dief fully penitent for a misspent life. He was thirty

was over.

Gleanon maintained his self-possession to the last, and
died fully penitent for a misspent life. He was thirty
years of age and was a native of Brooklyn. As a curious
incident we might mention the fact that the culprit was
born, killed his wife and was hanged on the same day of
the month, namely, the 26th.

Political News.

COMPLIESAT TO SENATOR HARRIS BY COLORED MEX.— Several officers of the New York State Equal Rights

THE POLITICAL STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The New The Political State of Massachusetts.—The New York correspondent of the Springfield Republican has seen a state of prospective Congressional nom-nations in Massachusetts, as follows:—First district, George Marston, of Barnstable; Second, John A. An-drew, of Hingham; Third, William Whiting, of Roxbury; Fourth, no change; Fifth, Caleb Cushing (1); Sixth and

KENTUCKY POLITICS.—The old democratic or copper-need party of Kentucky is to hold a State Convenconvention is called by the committee appointed at the State Convention in 1864. The call an-nounces as the basis of the Convention "the constinounces as the basis of the convention "the consti-tution and its friends, irrespective of porty." The steadfastly loyal men of Kentucky, however, have no part or lot in this resurrectionary movement, and have issued a stirring appeal to the citizens of the State, policy of Andrew Johnson, as opposed to the section of both the radicals and the rebels, to meet at Lou

now the candidate for Probate Judge in Mobile. His friends named him for the place as soon as he was re-

has written a letter to the Chicago Tribune, in ton. On the contrary, my opinion was publicly expressed that John P. Stockton was legally elected, 'and that therefore, he was illegally eusted, and that the man who

The anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson (April 18) was observed in Cincinnati by a festival of the de-18) was observed in Cincinnati by a festival of the democracy, over which Hon. Alexander Long presided. Tousts were proposed, drunk and responded to by different members of the party commonly known as the copperhead party. Among the tossis were these:—"The majority doctrine, and the greatest good of the greatest number—ruinous heresies, which have supplanted the sovereignty of the States and the sacred rights of indisovereignty of the States and the sacred rights of indi-viduals." "The Resolutions and Report of 1798," and one to the memory of John C. Calboun were also propos-ed. Mr. Long made a speech in response to the following sentiment:—"The Kentucky Convention of the 1st of issued to the world on this occasion.

Convention in Ohio will meet at Columbus on the 24th of May, and the Union State Convention on the 20th of June. The offices for which candidates are to be put in nomination are Judge of the Supreme Court, Secretary of State and member of the Board of Public Works. The Columbus correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial says the Union Convention will probably nominate the present.

EXPURSION OF A MEMBER FROM THE TEXNESSEE LEGISLATURE.—A member of the Tennessee Legislatore, named Hood, has been expelled from that body. In the resolution accomplishing this, the following reasons are specified:—That he had, on several occasions, insulted the body of which he was a member, by taking up his hat and cane and leaving the House, in order to reduce its members below a quorum, and when sent after and brought back by order of the House, persistently refused to answer to his mame, in utter disrespect of that body; that he went home and remained absent five weeks, without having obtained leave to do so.

CONVENTION IN VIRGINIA.—Incre is a call out for a convention of "the loyal people of Virginia, for the thorough and permanent organization of the Union party of the State," to which "original Union men" are especially invited, to be held at the city of Alexandria, on Thurslay, May 17. The only authority given for the call is

day, May 17. The only authority given for the call is "by order."

THERE UNITED STATES SENATORS TO BE CROSEN BY THE NEXT VERMONT LAGISLATURE.—The next Legislature held in Vermont will have the unusual duty of making three elections of United States Senators. The first election will be to fill the unexpired term of Jacob Coliamer, deceased, which expires Masch 4, 1867, and is now temporarily filled by the appointment of Judge Polsad by the Governor. The second election will be for a Senator to fill the long term, beginning March 4, 1867. The third election to fill the unexpired term of Solomon Foot, deceased, ending March 4, 1869. The Vermont Legislature, upon which will devolve these important duties, will be chosen on the first Tuesday of September next, and will meet on the second Tuesday of September next, and will meet on the second Tuesday of October.

RESHONATION OF SENATOR DOOLITEE.—The Madison Daily Wisconsies of the 20th has the following:—"It is reported that Senator Doolittle has determined to resign his seat at the close of the present session, and accept a foreign mission, perhaps to Russia, as Mr. Clay is said to have saked to be relieved. We should not be surprised if the report should prove true."

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Waig of the 24th inst. contains the following items:—

The election in Portsmouth on Saturday last passed off quietly, and resulted in the triumphant success of the ottizens! teckst. We append the following result:—For Mayor, J. C. White beat his opponent, James Williamson, 185 votes; for Commonwealth's Attorney Colonel David J. Goodman beat Claudius W. Mordaugh 188.

The election for Trustees in Manchester, held yesterday, was one of the most sprinted which has taken place there for some years. There were two tickets in the field, one enatified the reformers were, without exceeding deceased of the other embracing members of the old Beard. The reformers were, without exceeding deceased to the colored by an everywhelming majority.

UNION MASS CONVENTION IN KENTUCKY.

President Johnson's Policy the Rallying Note.

gressional Action "Alarming"-The esident Endorsed and to be Sustained-All Parties Invited to Unite for the

tions of the State:—

TO THE PROPLE OF KENTUCKY.

The attitude assumed by the dominant party of a section only, in the national Concress, denying one of the fundamental and vital principles of free government—the right of representation—and the substitution of military government under the control of subordinate and irresponsible ogencies, jestly excite the alarm of all thoughful men throughout the country, and give rise to grave apprehensions as to the security and preservation of constitutional liberty.

The hold and manly effects of our present Chief Magistanden agreeting the revolutionary movements of this sectional majority have thus far awayd us from the fasal effects of permanent consolidation of all power in a constitutional speciment, unknown to the founders and fatal to our fave system of government. The danger is not passed; the basis and reckiess mea who have imagurated these regulationary schemes for the overthrow of constitutional freedom, though bailed by the action of the President, are not dismayed; but, with renewed zeal and malignate, tate as now angreed in forging masser. and malignant hate, are not dismayed; but, with reaswed as used in rapid succession which look to the certain detriction of the rightful powers of the States over questions of local government, which were wisely confided them by the founders of our national government. We not all parties possessed of an enlightened judgition that and a just appreciation of the difficulties which to four national affairs, cannot be would be made to the manner of the difficulties which would be successed on the succession of the difficulties which would be successed to the succession of the difficulties which would be successful to the successful the successful

and appropriately vindicated by a harmonious and united action.

With the view, therefore, of preventing, if possible, further dissentions among those who agree upon the general principles involved in these vital issues, and the necessity of unity of action, we appeal to all men of all parties, who carnestly desire the restoration of good government and the preservation of a constitutional tinion, to meet in mass convention at Louisville, 30th day of May, 1866, for the purpose of giving the voice of the people of Kentucky utterance upon the questions of the hour, and also to piace her in harmonious relations with all men, North, South, East and West, who, in the language of the gifted Stephens, in his recent address before the Legislature of Georgia, are ready to banish the prijudices engendered by the late unhappy stroggie, and units in the restoration of a constitutional Union, freed of the excressences which have grown out of a state of war; and we invite all who wish the constitution unrolled and expounded and observed in all of its parts, and the complete restoration of civil authority, with the restoration of the great writ of human freedom, which is the citizen's right in tities of peace, to meet in council on that day and give embodiment to their united and harmonious action.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Our Charleston Correspondence.

aubmit to the radicals until he is freed from their control by the ballot box, and that he will enforce the Civil Rights bill unless the Supreme Court pronounce it uncon-

New Phase of the Internal Revenue Law

nishing such statements are guilty of a breach of mor-cantile honor.

Assessors now, since the decision of Judge Smalley, will endeavor to get passession of the books of business men under the pretext that they want them to test the correctness of a return which has not been acted upon. When they thus obtain possession of the books thry will overhaul them with reference to old matters, so as to ferret out some incorrectness in previous returns. This will be done to impose penalties and enforce forfeitures. As one-half of the amount re-covered goes to the informer, the inducement to use the law improperly for private gains is very great, and it is apprehended that some officers cannot resist so great a temptation.

right to exhibite any part such return.

If the law is administered in accordance with the spirit of Judge Smalley's decision it will cease to be as offensive as it has been. It is the tyrannical and lawless conduct of officers that brings the law into disrepute.

PEACE JUBILEE IN ST. LOUIS.

dent Johnson Enthusiastically En-dorsed—The Occasion, the Meeting, the Mottoes, the Speeches, the Resolutions,

the Union restored celebrated in St. Louis the issue of the President's proclamation of peace in a most becom-ing and joyful manner on Saturday evening last. The amerod account of the affair is given by the St. Louis

annexed account of the affair is given by the St. Louis Republican:—

The grand peace demonstration in the city of St. Louis on Saturday night was one of the most successful, as it was one of the most imposing, affairs that ever came off in this city, the great commercial metropols of the West. It was st once cheering to all patriotic hearts and magnificent in itself. No previous ovation of this character ever equalled it in numbers, in simple yet elegant display, in the enthusiasm of the participants, and in the heartfeit rejocings of the people.

Long before the arrival of the grand procession large numbers began to gather at and in the vicinity of the Court House. The rendezvous of the several Johnson clubs, in each of the ten wards in the city, were literally alive with the masses crowding thither intending to participate in the proceedings and become a part of the coming procession. At about eight o'clock, delegations from each and every ward in the city having formed at their respective quarters, and marching thence in the order announced in the published programme, had reached the common nucleus, at Washington avenue and Sixth street. Here the whole was formed into ohe grand procession, under the command of Captain Geo. A. Magwire, acting as grand marshal, and Messrs. John Finn, James Coff. John JB. Roe, Thomas Curley, Erastus Wells, and S. B. Stanard, as assistant grand marshals, on horseback, with a large corps of marshals in command of the respective ward delegations, on foot, and took up the line of march down Washington avenue to Fourth street, down Fourth to Walnut, out Walnut to Fifth, up Fifth to Pine, and thence surrounding the entire square containing the Court House and adjacent grounds, the head of the column, however, reaching around to Fifth in one march down Washington avenue to Fourth street, down Fourth to Walnut, out Walnut to Fifth, up Fifth to Pine, and thence surrounding the entire square containing the Court House and adjacent grounds, the head of the column, however, reaching aroun

appropriate mottoes. Prominent among them were such as these:—
"St. Louis, April 3, 1866—5,000 Dead Ducks,"
"Andy, the White Man's President."
"We are Reconstructed Now."
"State Rights and the Right of the People to Govern."
"To Forgive and Forget is Magnanimous."
"Our Tator President will make Robes of Peace for the

"Our Taior President will make Robes of Peace for the Nation."

"Nogth and South United."

"We Hall the Return of Feace."

"We Appeal to the Bailtot Box."

"Our Noble I resident," &c.

Persons unused to witnessing such magnificent parades can form but inadequate conceptions of the numbers actually marching in the procession. A moderate estimate would set the number down at from seven to eight thousand people. Some placed the number as high as ten thousand, and ecarcely any one reckoned them below five or six thousand people. Among the noticeable objects in the procession was a living American eagle, the proud bird of the nation, and emblematic of its restored unity, which was carried by the very large delegation from the Tenth ward.

swelled with a buoyancy unexperienced perhaps for long years before.

The spacious rotunds of the St. Louis Court House was more than filled, and a large meeting was held outside, addressed by some of the meat prominent citizens of the State. The immense throng gathered in the rotunds of the Court House was called to order by Captain Bart. Able. The Hon. John How was made presidents, and was amported by a long list of vice presidents. Stirring speeches were delivered by Mr. How, Colonel James Peckham, Mr. Dailey, Colonel J. Warren Bell, Judge J. C. Moody, Colonel N. C. Clabborne, Colonel L. V. Begy, and others. General F. P. Blar, unable to be present,

and others. General P. P. Blair, unable to be present, sent a long and patriotic letter, the reading of which called forth hearty applause. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting:—
Resolved, That we hail with unteigned joy the suppression of the late rebellion and the final declaration of peace through an the broad domain of the republic; and we mow hold it to be the duty of all good citizens and good men to forgive and to forget the animo sities of the late unhappy struggle, and to promote by wise public measures the restoration of civil and political rights to the people of all sections of our common country, and the re-establishment of social and industrial interests as heretofore existing among us.

Resolved, That we commend President Johnson for his public virtue, his firmness, lofty patriotism, profound political wisdom and his uscompromising fidelity to constitutional liberty; and we piedge ourselves to stand by him as he stands by the people and the dearest interests of his country.

Resolved, That we utterly repudiate the heresy that

stitutional ilberty; and we piedge ourselves to stand by him as he stands by the people and the dearest interests of his country.

Resolved, That we utterly repudiate the hereay that any State ever has been or is out of the Union, or that any State can lawfully be deprived of the right guaranteed by the constitution of representation in Congress; that we still hold firmly to the decirine for which our fathers fought the battles of the Revolution; that there ought to be no taxation without representation, and we denounce as unjust, oppressive and tyrannical all laws enacted by Congress in so far as they apply to any States that are denied representation.

Resolved, That we can only look with apprehension and alarm upon the violent, cruel and bigoted policy of the party now generally known as radicals—a party whose leading principles are those of hatred and revenge, demanding no less than the political prescription and ensievement of four or five millions of our people, and seeking to create and perpetuate a political aristocracy over the South, and to set up a great central despotism, to the destruction of all State and local authorities.

The New License Law.

Since Monday last Colonel Bertram, Inspector of Excise, has issued about five hundred blank forms of application for license, some of which have already been filled out and returned to the office of the Inspector. No action will be taken upon these applications until they have been passed upon by the Board at their regular meeting next Tuesday afternoon. Several communications have also been received and placed on file

ARMY BULLETIN.

Brevet Major Thos. C. Brainerd, Amistant Surgeon United States Army, from duty in the Department of Arkansas and ordered to Washington.

Brevet Colonel Jaz. F. Ghiselin, Surgeon United States Army, from duty in the Department of the East and ordered to duty as Medical Director, Department of California.

dered to report to the control of th

ORDERED.

ORDERED.

Coptain W. A. Walnwright, Assistant Quartermaster clusteers, to duty at Chattanoogs, Tenn.

Captain G. W. Cushing, Assistant Quartermaster Velters, to duty at Cairo, III.

Captain J. H. Belcher, Assistant Quartermaster Volucies, to duty at Louisville, Ey., as military storekeeper. Brevet Brigatier General Wm. Hyers, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, to duty as Chief Quartermaster Department of the Platte.

Captain E. D. Baker and H. W. Janes, brevet major, sistant Quartermasterunt Quartermaster United States Army, to duty in a Military Department of the Pacific.

the Military Department of the Precinc.

MUSTREED OUT.

Captains Marvin C. Daly, Brovet Major, and Sylvester A. Ballou, United States Volunteers; Major Frederick H. Wilson, Brovet Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers; Major H. E. Tremain, Brovet Brigadier General; Major Silas Ramsay, and Captain Charles Spraul, Ard-de-Camps; Major William Penn Clark, Brovet Lieutenant Colonel, Additional Paymaster; Major J. A. Sabin, Additional Paymaster from May I. Captains Charles H. Dean, brevet lieutenant colonel; George C. Winslow, H. C. Lawrence, brevet majors; J. H. Russell, Alexander McIntosh, John Power, John H. Crowell, Edward P. Graves and Edwin H. Burrews, assistant quartermasters of volunteers.

United States army.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brevet Brigadier General Charles H. Howard, Assisant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, is granted eave of absence for three weeks.

(olonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, has been assigned to duty as Chief.

office.

Brevet Licutenant Colonel E. J. Strang, Captain and
Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers, has reported to
Colonel Sawtelle for duty in New Orleans, Lo.

Assistant Quartermaster, Volunteers, has reported to Colonel Sawtelle for duly in New Orleans, Lo.

RETUEN OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The One Hundred and Seventy-sixth regiment New York Volunteers, is at Savannah, Ga., enroute home, under orders to muster out at once and rendexous at Hart's Island, New York, for final payment and discharge. The regiment has seen hard service on various fields in several departments. It was through all the campaigns in Louisiana, including that of the Red River, under Banks, in the spring of 1884. Just after that it was sent North by sea with the Nineteenth army corps, in time to join Sheridan in the brilliant campaign of the Sheanandoah Valley in the fall of that year, where the regiment wom a high reputation, and was frequently complimented in orders, among other things for being the first regiment inside of the rebel works at the storming of Fisher's Hill. It was afterwards sent by sea to mert Sherman at Savannah, and has since done service for more than a year in Southwestern Georgia. About one hundred and thirty men and the following officers return with the reciment:—Colonel Charles Lowis, Lieutenant Colonel William W. Badger, Major James Entwistle, Captains George P. Howe, Edwin W. Kotchem, Sprague K. Wood, Ethan G. Locke and William W. Smithson; Lieutenants Frederick Gill (Adjutant), Samuel Gage, Alfred Halstead, Morris M. Davidson, Joseph D. Smith, Charles Doris, Leonard W. Kingsbury, Luke Cassey.

NAVY BULLETIN.

Acting Master F. S. Osborne, from rinceton, and granted leave of absence. Acting Master Charles Grieve, from st nd granted leave of absence.
Acting Master James Neits
ermont, and granted leave of

DETACHED, APRIL 17.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. A. Dulin, from steamer Don and ordered to steamer Pampero.

Mate John F. Peterson from duty at Navy Yard, New York, and granted leave of absence.

Acting Ensign Any Harishorn, from Coast Survey steamer Bibb, and granted leave of absence.

Acting Sassistant Surgeon, F. N. Johnson, from steamer Pampero, on reporting of relief, and granted leave of absence.

DETACRED, APRIL 18.

Boatswain Wm. Green, from duty at Pensacola Navy Yard, and ordered to Gulf squadron.

Commander E. M. Yard, from ordnance duty at Pittaburg, Pa., and ordered to duty as General Inspector of Supplies at Mare Island Navy Yard.

ORDERED, APRIL 17.
Acting Ensign Henry C. Whitmore and Acting Passed assistant Surgeon L. H. Kendall, to steamer Don.
ORDERED, APRIL 18.
Second Assistant Engineer E. T. Phillippi and Third assistant Engineer James M. Clark, to steamer Marble-

Pittsburg, Pa.

APPOINTED, APRIL 17.

Jos. A. Whitsean, Robert Lynch, John Sinnott, Frank
Holler and Jes. Puggan, males, and ordered to receiving ship Vermont.

R. J. Sperry, male and ordered to steamer Shamrock.
William P. Burke, acting boatswain.

ORDER REVOKED, APRIL 18.
Mate Wm. D. Gregory to steamer Miantone

MALE P. M. Topham, of New Bedford, Mass.

APPOINTMENT REVOKED, APRIL 18.

Mate David Fader, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED—APRIL 16.

Acting Ensigns H. Clay Leslie, from April 13, and R.

Wikinson, from April 9.

Mats William Field, from September 16 last.

Acting Assistant Surgeons Robert Cowie and B. F.

Hamell, from April 16.

Acting Master James Nach, from April 16.

ROBORABLY DISCHARGED, APRIL 17.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Westing
r., from August 1 last.
Acting Eusign Andy Hartshorn, dated March 1. Acting Master Chas. Huggins, from April 28.
Acting Master Chas. Huggins, from April 28.
Acting Master C. F. Mitchell, from April 18.
Acting Chief Engineer John F. McGuthen, from

15.
Acting Second Assistant Engineers Reuben McClenahan, from April 16; Alex. C. Smart, from April 19, and Oratus S. French, from April 20.
Acting Third Assistant Engineers Charles Parker, from March 4; Edward Kelly, from April 5; John Dunlop, from April 12; Robert F. Gordon, from April 13; Robert L. Case and William J. Pattemon, from April 19.

RESIGNED, APRIL 18.
Second Assistant Engineer William M. Barr.
Assistant Paymaster Jesse P. Woodbury, of Quincy,
Mass.

Lieutenant Commander Samuel Magaw.

Trial Trip of the Steamer Chicopee.
The trial trip of the new pleasure steamer Chicopee came off on Wednesday, some those hundred ladies and gentlemen being on board as guests of the occasion. The boat left pier 16 East river at half-past ten A M., and ran down the bay to near Rockaway, steaming at about thirteen knots an hour. The machinery worked to the entire satisfaction of the owners and agent, who were on board, and the boat proved herself stanch and well adapted to the business in which she will engage. The dimensions of the Chicopee are as follows:—Length 182 feet, breadth of beam 22 feet, depth of hold six feet six inches, 22 inch cylinder, seven and one-half feet stroke. Upon arriving at the Seaside House duner was sorred up in excellent style at the expense of Mr. S. C. Fogg, one of the owners. The Chicopee is elegantly fitted throughout, with every convenience necessary to the comfort of passessers, and will run to Rockaway during the season, beatsumer June 1.

CHOLERA.

Its Progress and Ravages in Former Years.

The Disease Prevails Only in

It is Always Imported and Quarantine Can Keep It Out.

Filthy Places.

Filth, Fright and Degradation Invite It.

THE VARIOUS TREATMENTS OF THE DISEASE

Maps of the Infected Sections in New York City in 1832 and 1849

QUARANTINE REPORTS.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S STATEMENT.

An emment physician, Dr. Marsden, lays down the

traffic.

Fourth—That it progresses at the rate of vessels across
the ocean, and never precedes them.

Fifth—That it is transmissible by clothing and effects
as well as by passengers.

Sixth—That in never appears in a new locality without
communication, directly or indirectly, with persons or

places.

Swenth—Lastly, that it may be arrested, like the plague, by an absolute quarantine of a short duration.

gious, communicable from person to person, and not in the atmosphere, then it is certainly a disease that can be shut out of any port or city by an "absolute," that is, a

ing upon this point will be interesting.

The following refers to the first appearance of the

Prof. Wiemeyer, of Tubingen, makes the statements on the same point:—

to conceive why a ship, a building, &c., may be affected without a case of cholera having occurred.

Prof. Wiemeyer, of Tubingen, makes the following statements on the same point:—

The question whether or not cholera is contagious has been for a long time a subject of debate. It has, however, been stated in a too inclinite and too inexact manner to lead to any positive results. The facts which have been coilected togother regarding the manner in which the disease is propagated would indicate that is belonged properly neither to the class of contagious nor that of non-contagious disease. It is, on the one hand, certain that cholera is not communicated directly from one person to another, even under circumstances of the greatest mimacy; but, on the other hand, it is as certainly appread only by patients afflicted with the disease. It is the evacuations of individuals infected with cholera through which probably in all, and oertainly in most cases, the disease is propagated. The admission of this theory, for which we are indebted to Pettenkofer and Debrucck, throws light on a multitude of facts hitherto little understood, and apparently contradictory. By means of one infected person, in whom the disease has manifested itself only by an insignificant (seemingly) diarrhoa, choiera can be conveyed to a hitherto healthy locality. This person may travel on and recover without further development of the disorder, but he has left behind him, in the water closet, matter which may give rise to the most deadly epidemic. It is thus no longer inexplicable how the cholera in its wanderings takes no defined course, but spreads indifferently, n w from west to cast, now from east to west; now with the wind and now against it; how it always it down which the wind and now against it; how it always it down to the profession of the great leaps which it has sometimes made. In the localities vasited by the disease the houses and streets in which these infected locality, and in the places of the great leaps which it has prequired from